

An experimental railway has been opened at Tien-Tien, China, and successfully operated.

The war department of the Standard Oil works, on Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio, are burned. Loss about \$25,000.

Richard Holland, of the Enterprise Coal company, Mt. Church, Pa., was run over by a freight train and instantly killed.

At a conference of Jewish rabbis, held in New York, it was resolved to petition congress for the enactment of a national marriage law.

William Woodcock, president of the railroad master mechanics' association of the United States, died at Elizabeth, N. J. He was a native of England and was 52 years of age.

Governor Currier, of New Hampshire, has appointed ex-Governor Channery, of Manchester, United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Austin F. Pike, of Franklin.

In his annual report to the secretary of war, General McPeckee, commissioner of subsistence, says his bureau expended \$3,174,650 during the last fiscal year, leaving a balance on hand of \$600,281.

The directors of the Missouri Pacific railroad held a meeting and appointed S. S. El. Clarke, formerly manager of the Union Pacific railway, as first vice president of the Missouri Pacific, vice H. M. Hoxie, deceased.

A special to the Detroit Evening Journal from Montague, Mich., says the bodies of the crew of the "Conway" were found on the beach near that place and \$1,000, known to have been on the person of Captain Smith, gone.

The elevator at the new building of the Allegheny County Electric Light company, Pittsburgh, Pa., fell to-day from the fourth floor to the cellar, killing Beverly Harris, colored, and seriously injuring Jas. White and Edward Basten.

A report reached Washington from the west that an attempt had been made to kill the president, but all was quiet and serene at the white house, the first intelligence of the alleged attempt on the president's life was conveyed there by reporters.

John H. Carey, sheriff of Buchanan county, Missouri, refuses to deliver the jail keys to his successor, Joseph Adriano, until the criminal court has decided the contested election case, it being alleged that the sheriff-elect is not a citizen of the United States.

At the city election in California, Mo., the vote for mayor was a tie between V. E. Beam and Dr. Burke, present incumbent. The case was decided in favor of the former by the novel method of drawing lots, this being in accord with the ordinance bearing on the subject.

The heavy cloth curtain which, during the daytime covers the electric light sockets on the statue of liberty, caught fire, and fell on the light work of the staircase, in the interior of the statue. It was only by the hardest work that a fire was averted and the great statue saved from ruin.

The jury in the McQuade homicide trial ran one of New York called to agree on being out three days. It is rumored that the jury was tampered with, but the authorities do not credit the rumor. Application for McQuade's release on bail was denied, and he was committed to the toms pending his retrial.

Robert Vance, of San Antonio, was thirty years ago one of the sureties on the bond of an Indian agent, who proved to be short in his account to the amount of \$300. The jury in the federal court gave the government a verdict against the Vance estate for \$12,000, including compound interest for twenty-six years.

Henry George stated that he was making arrangements for the publication of a weekly paper, which it was intended to issue on the first of the year. It will be called the Standard. He said he would also publish the Irish World, and would sell for five cents. The paper will be published in the interests of all who work with their hand or head.

Advices to the associated press are to the effect that a heavy snow storm prevailed all Thanksgiving day in northern New York and northern and western Pennsylvania, and at Binghamton, N. Y., the skating rink was crushed by the weight of snow on the roof. And a large number of people were going to the place. About twenty persons were inside at the time, but all escaped.

Persons joining the Henry George Progressive Democratic party are compelled to pledge themselves that they will abide by the decision of the majority; do faithful committee work; use all legitimate means to procure votes for their candidates; attend all meetings of the organization; and report any indications of treachery to the party that may come to their knowledge.

Mrs. Ernesta Brooks of New York City, was so prostrated by the death of her husband that she was unable to be present at the services in the church at West Brighton, Rev. Paschel Horner, rector of the church, went to the house of the dead journalist and held a service of prayer, at which some ten members of the family were present. Mrs. Brooks attended, supported by her son and daughters.

Consul Brigham of El Paso, Texas received a communication from Washington saying: Our government will take no action in the case of Rivera, murdered at Treaca, Mexico, twenty miles below here, July 14. The ground for refusal is that Rivera appears not to have been an American. He was born in Mexico and had lived twenty years in Texas, but never declared his intention to become a citizen.

"Pittsburg is no place for me," said Mrs. Parsons, wife of the condemned anarchist. "The workmen have given me a very cold reception. Pittsburg has fewer anarchists than any other labor centre in the United States. I have found less than half a dozen outspoken friends here." She says the cause is very strong and growing in Chicago. She claims to have assurances that the condemned men will not be executed.

R. Watts, a contractor on the Dallas and Greenville line of the Missouri Pacific railway, was brought to Dallas, Tex., and admitted to the city hospital, horribly mangled about the head, face and body, the result of being blown into the air by an explosion of dynamite. The charge was in work on a deep cut, and as it was slow in going off Mr. Watts was standing by the fuse had gone out and walked to the spot. His injuries are so serious that his death is expected.

From the report of the board of commissioners of the soldiers' home at Washington, D. C., it appears that 310 persons were admitted to the home during the year. Ninety-three inmates were discharged at their own request, 5 dismissed, 80 suspended and 42 temporary inmates at the home. The number is larger than ever before accommodated. The cottage, formerly occupied by the president of the home, has been seen assigned to the inmates of the home.

The Missouri Pacific passenger train collided with a freight train near Greenwood, twenty miles east of Kansas City. The engine was wrecked. The freight engine was hurled upon the front part of the mail car, crushing it and killing Elijah McGinnis, a postal clerk. E. H. Beebe, another clerk, is in a dying condition. The engineer and fireman were saved by jumping. None of the passengers were injured. The accident was caused by a blunder of the operator at Greenwood, who sent forward train "No. 8," instead of "No. 128."

A tragic affair occurred in Petersburg, Va., resulting in the burning of Susan Ryckaert, aged 30 years. She and Mary Sprigg, aged 20 years, occupied the same house. Before retiring the women quarreled over some trifling matter, when the younger woman threw a lighted kerosene lamp at the elder, striking her face. The lamp exploded and Susan was a most roasted alive. Mary Sprigg was arrested. She denies having thrown the lamp.

A Washington special says: The fate of the Indians captured in the Miles campaign, is practically settled. It was decided when they were first sent east whether any of them would be tried for crimes or not. The president has examined the case very carefully, and has come to the conclusion that a life confinement for all these Indians in Florida, where they can do no harm, will be the best and most thorough punishment which can be visited upon them.

Henry Jeffries and a companion named Rose, stockmen from Texas, were murdered recently at a point between Brownsville and the line of Ashley county, Arkansas. Jeffries and Rose stopped the preceding night at the house of a planter. The next morning they were followed a distance of twelve miles by three men who had noticed their movements the night before, and attacked them with clubs, knocking them from their horses and beating them to death. The assassins then plundered the bodies of the victims and escaped. It is expected they will be caught and hanged.

Mr. Levi, the Mexican financier and agent of the Associated Press in the City of Mexico, passed through El Paso, Tex., on his way to Europe. He said "that the reports in special to certain American newspapers that Minister Manning had been on a debauch were without foundation. Minister Manning drank considerably for a chronic disease, and he had been confined to his room by illness since before the alleged debauch. Ex-Minister Foster, who resides in the Hotel Jardin, next door to Judge Manning's, and other reputable persons were witnesses that the alleged debauch was a fiction.

The board of commissioners of the military prison, which was directed to inquire into the alleged case of the shoes, which the shoes furnished to Lawton's command were of an inferior quality, has made a thorough investigation of the working of the government shoe factory at Leavenworth military prison. They have reported to the secretary of war that the shoes used in the factory and the workmanship good. In the case of Lawton's command the shoes were subjected to extraordinary wear over the roughest count, where shoes gave out within a month. The men have been reimbursed in accordance with the army regulations.

A terrible accident happened in the new cyclorama building on Larned street, Detroit, Mich., about twenty feet of scaffolding gave way, precipitating four carpenters to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Two others saved themselves by catching the broken scaffolding. Michael Giegler was killed instantly. J. Onsten's face struck a piece of scaffolding, crushing it so that he died while on the way to the hospital. William E. Smith had a leg broken and was injured internally. His recovery is doubtful. George Phillips sustained internal injuries besides having a broken leg and smashed arm. It is said that he will recover. The accident was caused by the men crowding in one spot.

The secretary of assembly No. 90, Knights of Labor, comprising the miners of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, has addressed a letter to the coal operators regarding an advance in wages and giving them until December 2, to reply. If no answer is received a convention will be called for the purpose of taking final action. There are 7,000 miners in the four pools which comprise the district. The operators are willing to confer with them on any basis, but market will not justify higher wages. A joint convention of miners belonging to the Knights of Labor and members of the Miners' association, will be held at Scotts-ville, December 4, to decide upon united action in the event of a strike in the Connellsville region.

The Continental hotel, at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, Chicago, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$300. The fire started in room 7 on the third floor, in a lot of bed clothing. A panic ensued among the guests of the hotel. Many women rushed out screaming in their night clothes, or scantily clad at best. The fire burned rapidly and smoke filled the whole house. When the fire department arrived, most of the guests were assembled in the parlors and office in scanty dress. It was over half an hour before the blaze was entirely extinguished. Luckily no one was injured. "The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary," said Chief Sweeney. "The fire started in room 47 alone. The hotel was on fire in six different places on different floors, and was discontinued."

John Millard, one of the best known submarine divers on the lakes, died at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21st inst. He was 45 years of age. Millard was almost an amphibious animal from his youth, and his reputation as a swimmer and a diver became established long before his arrival at manhood. In 1852 the Griffith burned and sank in Lake Erie and a large number of lives were lost. Millard recovered most of the bodies by diving, and thereby won his first recognition from the public. During the war he served as a seaman on the United States frigate Niagara, whose pursuit of the Alabama attracted some of the most interesting events of the struggle on the ocean. Three years ago the board of trade of Cleveland presented him with a gold medal after a heroic rescue from drowning of several persons.

John V. Wright and C. F. Larrabee of the Indian commission report that they had a second interview with the Miles Indians, but could not induce them to consent to removal to the White Earth reservation. An offer was made to give them two years' rations at government expense and to provide them with land, oxen, horses, agricultural implements, etc. The land was patented to them direct and would be free from taxes for fifty years. Having refused this, the commission then offered the Indians \$25,000 cash for their right of occupancy of the reservation, but this was refused also. The Miles have various claims for twenty-five miles southeast of Brainerd, Minnesota, and was sold by the Indians to the government in 1883. There was a clause in the treaty, however, that the Indians should not be forcibly removed from their former reservation unless they molested the whites. Under the clause they insist on remaining, and will not be tempted to remove. The Miles have 1,000 in number, and are without houses or adequate clothing, and are in a wretched condition. They live by hunting and picking and selling cranberries. The purchasers of the cranberries and the whisky-sellers are believed to be the persons who have influenced the Indians to resist the overtures of the commission. The commission also reported that the Miles had recently visited the Fort on Lac du Flambeau reservation, near Cloquet. These Indians are housed, warmly clothed, very prosperous and intelligent, and the commission found it inadvisable to urge their removal to White Earth. Their present prosperous condition could not be bettered. Wright and Larrabee will remain in St. Paul several days and make a report on their work in Minnesota. They will be joined by Jared W. Daniels, Bishop Whipple, successor on the commission, and will proceed to treat with the Miles at Duluth, Montana, and Washington Territory. The commission will visit the Bois Forts and Grand Portage tribes at the head of Lake Superior when they return from their western trip.

New York, November 23.—H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the Gould southwestern system, died at 2:30 this morning at his rooms in the Metropolitan opera-house.

The cause of his death was exhaustion, consequent upon an operation performed on him at Saratoga in June last for removing a stone from the bladder. He had also suffered from kidney disease for the last thirty-five years. He has been very weak for the last seven days, but the doctors had great hopes for his recovery. The patient began to sink rapidly at 5 o'clock last evening, but was conscious to the last. Mrs. H. and Captain Hayes were with him when he expired.

Shortly after the troubles of the Wabash system of railroads and the southwestern roads, last May, Hoxie began to complain of pains in the loins. Finally he became so much worse that he was compelled to give up work and take a much needed rest. The trouble with the strikers worried him very much. He left St. Louis in the latter part of May and came east to Saratoga. After consultation with a physician, he concluded to have an operation performed, which resulted in his death. After the operation he was relieved and felt better for a few days he had for years. He hoped that by taking a rest he would regain his health entirely. Mr. Hoxie had a son who is buried in the family plot in the cemetery at Des Moines, Iowa and before he died he expressed a wish that he should be buried by the side of his child.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT. ARCHBISHOP, Kan., November 23.—At a meeting of the officers and employes of the various departments of the Central Branch, Union Pacific railway, held at the office of Everett & Waggener, this evening, in this city, general attorneys for said company, W. F. Wagner and the following named gentlemen, Theron B. F. Waggener offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted: WHEREAS, We have just learned with profound regret, of the decease of Colonel H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific railway company; and WHEREAS, Recognizing the eminent abilities and splendid talents of the deceased as a railway executive, and earnestly desiring to show our appreciation of his services as an officer, his sterling worth and character as a man, therefore: Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our sympathy in their great bereavement, and to the associates among the southwestern system our deep regret at the loss of one so wise in counsel and so energetic in action. Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, a copy of these minutes and resolutions be printed and posted for thirty days in all the offices and stations of this division.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 23.—Lodge No. 81 and No. 164 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city, met tonight and adopted resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of H. M. Hoxie. A special to the Journal tells of the same action by the Missouri Pacific employes at Parsons, Kansas.

A POLITICIAN'S TRICK. Some Inside History of the Recent Strike. A warning to the Knights of Labor to Stick to Their Principles and Beware of Politicians.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 26.—The inside history of the recent strike at the packing house and the stock yards, when 20,000 men were at work, is a story that has been printed here this morning. When the packers decided to return to the ten-hour working day, on October 14, the workmen, supposing they would be backed by the Knights of Labor, rebelled, and all went out except the beef butchers, who had been ordered to stay at work. The packers and the beef butchers, who had been ordered to stay at work, were ordered to the following Thursday, by District Master Workman Butler, who had heretofore broken the existing contract. Thomas F. Barry also arrived upon the scene. He stated to a newspaper reporter that he had been instructed by Powderly to settle the difficulty, and to members of the Knights of Labor he said that he simply had been ordered to do so at the same time. Butler had made his debut in the town of Lake Park as a labor candidate for sheriff of Cook county. Butler had been notified by Master Workman Gaunt, of the Butchers' assembly, of the existing agreement, but he ignored it. At the same time, he ordered the men to obey Butler's order, but the presence of Barry, who was a member of the general executive committee of the order, assured them to a certain degree. The executive board of the local assembly how- ever, ordered the men to return to work, and sent the following telegram: "Hear ye, hear ye! board district 87 power to repudiate agreement made by executive board of local assembly 7802?"

Direct reply, but did send an answer to the packers, and the executive board of the local assembly the following day regarding the existence of the agreement with the packers. Barry investigated the matter, and found that Master Workman Butler had made a mistake. Barry ordered the butchers to stay at work, but the packers made evasive replies. Nobody was in reality looking after the interests of the 18,500 men who had been allured into the strike. In the meantime the packers were making extensive preparations for a long strike. The men of St. Paul, Minn., of St. Anne church, telegraphed a long statement of all the facts to Powderly, declaring that unless the men were ordered to return to work, incalculable injury and misery would result. Barry was immediately telegraphed to do so until the following Sunday. Among the violent opponents to this order was Butler, who told Barry that the order would cause him (Butler) to lose 300 votes at the coming election. Before leaving Barry ordered the men to return to work, and the district of all power to create another strike, instituting a committee to have charge of all matters affecting these workmen. Butler, who, it is claimed, saw he was making a losing political fight, succeeded in having the committee overthrown. A committee of twenty-five, with him as chairman, was appointed contrary to the constitution of the Knights of Labor. The cattle butchers, in returning to work, had succeeded in having the wages increased from \$24 to \$27 a week, agreeing to work ten hours. On the day before election several drunken men rushed in among the workmen ordering them to quit work, and they did so. This panic had been carefully planned. On the following day all of those on the strike voted for Butler, who later called a meeting of the order, and proceeded to the election. Master Workman Gaunt protested and he and two followers were expelled from the order. Barry re-appeared on the scene and the order from Powderly, which was suppressed for ten days, caused the ending of the strike.

The United States circuit court decided a case against the Western Union Telegraph company, of interest to the public. A creditor at Memphis telegraphed to his lawyer as follows: A. B. owes me \$1,000. If you will, please send me a check for \$1,000. The effect of the reduction of the public debt and the high premium on banks upon the volume of national bank circulation is very fully illustrated in the report of the contractor in the national bank circulation during the year exceeds \$55,000,000.

Howard Leader: The Congregationalists have purchased, as a location for a church edifice, the very desirable lots located in the southeastern part of the city in block 111, cornering Jefferson and Paw Paw streets. They hope eventually to build on the property.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS AT FORT SCOTT WITH SORGHUM CASES NOT FLATTERING.

Fort Scott, Kan., November 25.—The experiments conducted here by the department of agriculture on Louisiana cane closed to-day with the yield of second crops, the second boiling giving nine tons of sugar to a ton of cane. The firsts were 131.4 pounds to a ton of cane; the second added to the firsts give 143.4 pounds per ton. An estimating of the sugar from a third boiling is now in progress. One-half of the second crop as per a nominal basis, the total yield of the first run of Louisiana cane was 147.9 pounds per ton of cane. The first run of Louisiana cane gave quite considerably less, and this is a great disappointment to the advocates of carbonization, and falls far below the estimates of Chief Chemist Wiley upon his run of firsts. This is accounted for by the fact that the first boiling was not only to grain, but to sugar, thus practically giving the whole sugar crop in the first boiling, and this experiment but confirms the result of the experiments with sorghum cane, namely, that diffusion extracts practically all the sugar, and is a success while carbonization as a method of treating juice is a failure, and this again is a confirmation of like experiments on tropical cane made in different parts of the world, extending over a period of several years. Representatives here from the southern cane interests are anxiously inquiring whether the fatal policy of treating the diffusion of juice by carbonization will be pursued by the agricultural department in the experiments about to be undertaken by it in Lawrence. Chief Chemist Wiley contrasts the law making the appropriation of Kansas for the purpose of this seemingly insane policy. Better things are expected of Commissioner Coleman, who it is believed, will require the adoption of a more rational system, and the abandonment of exploded theories and expensive hobbies.

THE OFFICIAL COUNTY. Governor Martin's Majority Nearly Thirty-Five Thousand—Tim McGearty Had a Majority of Sixty-eight Thousand—Congressional Majorities.

The vote of the state of Kansas cast at the recent election has been reported to the secretary of state's office in full, and it makes the following showing as regards the gubernatorial nominees:

Table with columns: COUNTY, VOTE OF 1894, VOTE OF 1895. Lists counties and their respective votes for 1894 and 1895.

Enforcement of the Liquor Law Drives Witnesses from Lawrence to Missouri. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—A delegation of fugitives from Kansas, who have fled from the state, are reported to have taken the Kansas prohibition law arrived from Lawrence this morning. From present indications they will have to stay away a year if the judge whose jurisdiction they seek to evade perseveres in his intention to have them all in court as witnesses. The delegation consists of Kansas men, including several of the leading citizens of Lawrence, who have been subpoenaed to appear before the district court and testify in several liquor cases which come up before the court at this time.

His liquor dealer in the town has been arrested, and in some cases their wives and children as well. "Doc" Smith, a veterinary surgeon who opened a Kansas drug store about six weeks ago, is also under arrest for selling whisky, and one of his bondsmen—Mr. Mitchell—is with the crowd of Kansas men who are being subpoenaed to testify against the liquor dealers. The judge swears he will keep open court for a year unless he can get these witnesses under his jurisdiction before that time, and the Kansas exiles swear they will stay here and litigate in starting with an old friend and adjourn. Among those who are with the Kansas exiles are John Donnelly, Frank Willard, Will Lunan, and others well known in Kansas City.

A MANIAC'S FOUL DEED. Unparalleled Brutality of an Insane Religious Enthusiast. HOTTON, Kan., November 26.—During the progress of a revival in Bucks Grove, near Hotton, a young man named Rhodes Clements became insane on the subject of religion, and in a fit of religious fervor on Thursday evening, both men seemed so excited that friends followed them fearing trouble of some kind. They came upon Clements and his friend Gordon lying in the road. Gordon did not move only as he was wildly pushed and run about by Clements. The face of the latter was covered with blood and his face and hands covered with blood. Gordon was apparently dead, but the maniac did not appear to realize this fact, however, for he continued to beat his victim's head upon the ground and tear his face with his fingers. Returning with help, the rescuing party met with a sight of horror which it is beyond power to relate. Clements, sitting upon the inanimate body of his victim, was eating his heart with apparent relish. He was as once seized and tied, and then attended in starting him to the hospital. Samuel Gordon. It was fearfully mutilated. Patches of flesh had been torn from his face and they lay spread over the ground. His under jaw had by some unknown means been taken off, and his lungs, heart and liver had been removed. An examination was then made of Clements to find the weapon or weapons with which he had so fearfully mangled the body of his friend. But the search revealed nothing, which leaves but one conclusion, that the face of the latter had been torn by his hands and teeth, with the possible assistance of a dog, who, when the capturers of the murderer arrived, was near the body, covered with blood, eating the patches of flesh which were scattered over the ground.

At Hotton, Kan., Nov. 26, a Mr. Rhodes Clements, the madman who murdered Samuel Gordon in the west part of the county Tuesday night, was adjudged insane and will be sent to the asylum at Topeka. News comes to this city this morning that two more men had gone crazy that neighborhood, the result of the religious excitement prevailing.

NATIONAL BANKS. The Comptroller of the Currency Makes His Annual Report. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24.—The annual report of Hon. William S. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, contains suggestions for the amendment of the national bank laws in about a dozen instances, including the contingent liability of shareholders' requirements as to reserves; the limit on loans to individuals; more thorough examination of banks, and their protection against unequal taxation. The specific character of these suggestions is withheld for the present. Three thousand five hundred and eighty national banks have organized in all, of which 3,868 are now in operation. Of these 374 have been organized during the past year, with a capital of \$21,000,000; circulation, \$2,900,000. Twenty-four banks went into voluntary liquidation during the year, 1 entered to exist by expiration of charter, and 3 failed. Since the beginning of the system, in 1863, only 119 national banks have failed. Of these, 26 paid their creditors in full, and 28 have paid interest besides and 5 in part. Over 90 per cent of all national bank stocks is held by residents of the state in which the bank is located. More than 91 per cent are held by naturalized persons, and over 96 per cent of the number of shareholders are naturalized persons. The total number of shareholders is over 700,000. The effect of the reduction of the public debt and the high premium on banks upon the volume of national bank circulation is very fully illustrated in the report of the contractor in the national bank circulation during the year exceeds \$55,000,000.

RESPECTED AT LAST. A Supremacy Granted in the Anarchists Case.

Bloomington, Ill., November 25.—At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Scott granted a writ of habeas corpus in the anarchist case. Black, Sweet and Solomon started at once to Ottawa to have the clerk issue an order in pursuance of Judge Scott's instructions. The effect of the order of supremacy will be to delay the execution until the full bench of the supreme court has passed upon the questions raised for trial. It is estimated that, in the ordinary course of procedure a hearing and decision cannot be reached in six or eight weeks; that even though the lower court be sustained, sentence cannot be carried out until some time in March or April.

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WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 16,000 bushels withdrawals, 94,000 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the board of trade to-day, 468,000 bushels. The market on Chicago to-day was stronger.

ON THE CATTLE TO-DAY. No. 2 red winter wheat—Cash, 80c bid. December 6c; January, 64c bid; May, 72c bid. No. 3 red winter wheat—Cash, 58c bid, 59c asked. No. 4 winter wheat—45c bid. No. 3 soft winter wheat—Cash 65c asked. CORN—Receipts are regular elevators since last report, 16,000 bushels, withdrawals, 1,000 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the board of trade to-day, 151,000 bushels. The market on Chicago to-day was stronger.

ON THE CATTLE TO-DAY. No. 1 corn—Cash, 81c bid; December, 81 1/2c bid; January, 82c bid; May, 85c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 52c bid. No. 3 cash, 48c bid. RYE—No. 1 cash, 65c bid. No. 2 cash, 60c bid. No. 3 cash, 55c bid. No. 4 cash, 50c bid. No. 5 cash, 45c bid. No. 6 cash, 40c bid. No. 7 cash, 35c bid. No. 8 cash, 30c bid. No. 9 cash, 25c bid. No. 10 cash, 20c bid. No. 11 cash, 15c bid. No. 12 cash, 10c bid. No. 13 cash, 5c bid. No. 14 cash, 0c bid. No. 15 cash, 0c bid. No. 16 cash, 0c bid. No. 17 cash, 0c bid. No. 18 cash, 0c bid. No. 19 cash, 0c bid. No. 20 cash, 0c bid. No. 21 cash, 0c bid. No. 22 cash, 0c bid. No. 23 cash, 0c bid. No. 24 cash, 0c bid. No. 25 cash, 0c bid. No. 26 cash, 0c bid. No. 27 cash, 0c bid. No. 28 cash, 0c bid. No. 29 cash, 0c bid. No. 30 cash, 0c bid. No. 31 cash, 0c bid. No. 32 cash, 0c bid. No. 33 cash, 0c bid. No. 34 cash, 0c bid. No. 35 cash, 0c bid. No. 36 cash, 0c bid. No. 37 cash, 0c bid. No. 38 cash, 0c bid. No. 39 cash, 0c bid. No. 40 cash, 0c bid. No. 41 cash, 0c bid. No. 42 cash, 0c bid. No. 43 cash, 0c bid. No. 44 cash, 0c bid. No. 45 cash, 0c bid. No. 46 cash, 0c bid. No. 47 cash, 0c bid. No. 48 cash, 0c bid. No. 49 cash, 0c bid. No. 50 cash, 0c bid. No. 51 cash, 0c bid. No. 52 cash, 0c bid. No. 53 cash, 0c bid. No. 54 cash, 0c bid. No. 55 cash, 0c bid. No. 56 cash, 0c bid. No. 57 cash, 0c bid. No. 58 cash, 0c bid. No. 59 cash, 0c bid. No. 60 cash, 0c bid. No. 61 cash, 0c bid. No. 62 cash, 0c bid. No. 63 cash, 0c bid. No. 64 cash, 0c bid. No. 65 cash, 0c bid. No. 66 cash, 0c bid. No. 67 cash, 0c bid. No. 68 cash, 0c bid. No. 69 cash, 0c bid. No. 70 cash, 0c bid. No. 71 cash, 0c bid. No. 72 cash, 0c bid. No. 73 cash, 0c bid. No. 74 cash, 0c bid. No. 75 cash, 0c bid. No. 76 cash, 0c bid. No. 77 cash, 0c bid. No. 78 cash, 0c bid. No. 79 cash, 0c bid. No. 80 cash, 0c bid. No. 81 cash, 0c bid. No. 82 cash, 0c bid. No. 83 cash, 0c bid. No. 84 cash, 0c bid. No. 85 cash, 0c bid. No. 86 cash, 0c bid. No. 87 cash, 0c bid. No. 88 cash, 0c bid. No. 89 cash, 0c bid. No. 90 cash, 0c bid. No. 91 cash, 0c bid. No. 92 cash, 0c bid. No. 93 cash, 0c bid. No. 94 cash, 0c bid. No. 95 cash, 0c bid. No. 96 cash, 0c bid. No. 97 cash, 0c bid. No. 98 cash, 0c bid. No. 99 cash, 0c bid. No. 100 cash, 0c bid.

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